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General

Brazil is located in the NE part of South America and borders the Atlantic Ocean. It is bounded on the N by French Guiana, Suriname, Guyana, and Venezuela; on the W by Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Argentina; and on the S by Uruguay.

The greater part of the country consists of hilly uplands, plateaus, and low mountains. There is a narrow coastal belt but very little of the land can be considered a plain, except for the area in the upper Amazon Basin.

The Amazon River and its tributaries, which traverse the heavily-wooded N lowlands, form the greatest river system in the world and provide over 13,700 miles of channels that are safe for navigation. The headwaters of the Amazon drain the Andes from Colombia to Bolivia. The river is 3,500 miles long

and rises in Lago Lauricocha, Peru, about 100 miles NNE of Lima.

The coast is about 4,000 miles long and is mostly fronted by low, flat beaches. Numerous small rivers reach the shore but are seldom navigable for more than a few miles.

The climate is mostly tropical, but factors such as elevation, distance from the sea, and prevailing winds cause some variation and temperatures are not extreme.

Buoyage System

The IALA Buoyage System (Region B) is in effect. See Chart No. 1 for further IALA Buoyage System information.

Cautions

Offshore oil exploration is taking place on the continental shelf off the N and E coasts of Brazil. The main areas of exploration are, as follows:

1. The N approaches to the Amazon River.
2. Between Ponta de Itapage (2°51'S., 39°57'W.) and Cabo Calcanhar (5°10'S., 35°29'W.).
3. Between Maceio (9°40'S., 35°40'W.) and Aracaju (11°00'S., 37°02'W.).
4. Off Salvador (13°00'S., 38°30'W.).
5. Off Caravelas (17°45'S., 39°10'W.).
6. Off Vitoria (20°10'S., 40°15'W.).
7. Southeast of Cabo de Sao Tome (22°00'S., 40°59'W.).

Within these areas, numerous oil drilling rigs, platforms, and associated structures may be encountered. In addition, vessels should use caution as drilling rigs may also be carrying out operations on the continental shelf outside of the above areas.

Mobile drilling rigs and temporary lighted buoys are not charted; however, their positions may be promulgated from time to time by Brazilian Notice to Mariners.

Currency

The official unit of currency is the real, consisting of 100 centavos.

Firing Areas

Firing exercises are promulgated by local Radio Navigational Warnings. The following exercise areas are used by the Brazilian Navy:

1. **Area B-1** (SSE of Ponta Negra)—Naval exercises.—Enclosed by a line joining the following:

- a. 23°10'00"S, 42°12'30"W.
- b. 23°10'00"S, 42°45'06"W.
- c. 23°35'00"S, 42°45'06"W.
- d. 23°35'00"S, 42°12'30"W.

2. **Area B-2** (S of Cabo Frio)—Naval exercises.—Enclosed by a line joining the following:

- a. 23°10'00"S, 41°40'12"W.
- b. 23°10'00"S, 42°12'30"W.
- c. 23°35'00"S, 42°12'30"W.
- d. 23°35'00"S, 41°40'12"W.

3. **Area B-3** (S of Cabo Frio)—Naval exercises.—Enclosed by a line joining the following:

- a. 23°35'00"S, 41°40'12"W.
- b. 23°35'00"S, 42°12'30"W.
- c. 24°00'00"S, 42°12'30"W.
- d. 24°00'00"S, 41°40'12"W.

4. **Area B-4** (SSE of Ponta Negra)—Naval exercises.—Enclosed by a line joining the following:

- a. 23°35'00"S, 42°12'30"W.
- b. 23°35'00"S, 42°45'12"W.
- c. 24°00'00"S, 42°45'12"W.
- d. 24°00'00"S, 42°12'30"W.

5. **Area C-1** (Saquarema approaches)—Gunnery exercises.—Enclosed by a line joining the following:

- a. 22°56'12"S, 42°45'06"W.
 - b. 22°56'12"S, 42°12'30"W.
 - c. 23°10'00"S, 42°12'30"W.
 - d. 23°10'00"S, 42°45'06"W.
- (Anchorage and fishing are prohibited.)

6. **Area C-2** (Cabo Frio)—Gunnery exercises.—Enclosed by a line joining the following:

- a. 22°45'00"S, 41°58'00"W.
- b. 22°45'00"S, 41°40'12"W.
- c. 23°10'00"S, 41°40'12"W.
- d. 23°10'00"S, 42°12'30"W.
- e. 22°56'12"S, 42°12'30"W.

(Anchorage and fishing are prohibited.)

7. **Area C-3** (E of Cabo Frio)—Gunnery exercises.—Enclosed by a line joining the following:

- a. 22°45'00"S, 41°08'06"W.
 - c. 22°45'00"S, 41°40'12"W.
 - b. 23°10'00"S, 41°40'12"W.
 - d. 23°10'00"S, 41°08'06"W.
- (Anchorage and fishing are prohibited.)

8. **Area C-4** (E of Cabo Frio)—Gunnery exercises.—Enclosed by a line joining the following:

- a. 23°10'00"S, 41°40'12"W.
 - b. 23°10'00"S, 41°08'06"W.
 - c. 23°35'00"S, 41°08'06"W.
 - d. 23°35'00"S, 41°40'12"W.
- (Anchorage and fishing are prohibited.)

9. **Area C-5** (ESE of Cabo Frio)—Gunnery exercises.—Enclosed by a line joining the following:

- a. 23°35'00"S, 41°40'12"W.
 - b. 23°35'00"S, 41°08'06"W.
 - c. 24°00'00"S, 41°08'06"W.
 - d. 24°00'00"S, 41°40'12"W.
- (Anchorage and fishing are prohibited.)

10. **Area Delta** (Ilha de Alcatrazes).—Enclosed by a line joining the following:

- a. 24°06'00"S, 45°27'00"W.
- b. 24°01'00"S, 45°35'00"W.
- c. 24°02'00"S, 45°46'30"W.
- d. 24°14'00"S, 45°51'00"W.
- e. 24°15'00"S, 45°36'00"W.

(The above area is reserved for surface gunnery exercises by the Brazilian Navy and is considered dangerous for navigation.)

11. **Area D-1** (Barra do Porto do Rio de Janeiro)—Naval exercises.—Enclosed by a line joining the following:

- a. 22°56.2'S, 43°16.7'W.
- b. 22°56.2'S, 42°45.1'W.
- c. 23°12.0'S, 42°45.1'W.
- d. 23°13.5'S, 42°46.5'W.
- e. 23°06.1'S, 42°54.0'W.
- f. 23°13.5'S, 43°01.5'W.
- g. 23°06.1'S, 43°09.2'W.
- h. 23°13.5'S, 43°16.7'W.

12. **Area D-2** (Ilha Maricas)—Naval exercises.—Enclosed by a line joining the following:

- a. 23°12.0'S, 42°45.1'W.
- b. 23°28.2'S, 42°45.1'W.
- c. 23°20.0'S, 42°54.0'W.

13. **Area D-3** (SE of Ilha Rasa)—Naval exercises.—Enclosed by a line joining the following:

- a. 23°27.2'S, 42°46.5'W.
- b. 23°28.2'S, 42°45.1'W.
- c. 23°42.3'S, 42°45.1'W.
- d. 23°34.3'S, 42°54.0'W.

14. **Area D-4** (SSE of Ilha Rasa)—Naval exercises.—Enclosed by a line joining the following:

- a. 23°27.2'S, 43°01.5'W.
- b. 23°42.3'S, 42°45.1'W.

- c. 23°50.0'S, 42°45.1'W.
- d. 23°50.0'S, 43°16.7'W.
- e. 23°41.1'S, 43°16.7'W.

15. **Area D-5** (SSE of Ilha Rasa)—Naval exercises.—Enclosed by a line joining the following:

- a. 23°13.5'S, 43°16.7'W.
- b. 23°20.0'S, 43°09.2'W.
- c. 23°27.2'S, 43°16.7'W.
- d. 23°20.0'S, 43°24.2'W.

16. **Area E-1** (Baia da Ilha Grande)—Naval exercises.—Enclosed by a line joining the following:

- a. 23°00.0'S, 44°00.0'W.
- b. 23°00.0'S, 44°41.0'W.
- c. 23°25.0'S, 44°41.0'W.
- d. 23°25.0'S, 44°00.0'W.

17. **Area E-2** (Ilha Grande)—Naval exercises.—Enclosed by a line joining the following:

- a. 23°00.0'S, 44°00.0'W.
- b. 23°00.0'S, 43°16.7'W.
- c. 23°13.5'S, 43°16.7'W.
- d. 23°25.0'S, 43°29.4'W.
- e. 23°25.0'S, 44°00.0'W.

18. **Area E-3** (Ilha Grande)—Naval exercises.—Enclosed by a line joining the following:

- a. 23°25.0'S, 44°00.0'W.
- b. 23°25.0'S, 43°29.4'W.
- c. 23°20.0'S, 43°24.2'W.
- d. 23°34.3'S, 43°09.2'W.
- e. 23°41.1'S, 43°16.7'W.
- f. 23°50.0'S, 43°16.7'W.
- g. 23°50.0'S, 44°00.0'W.

19. **Area E-4** (Restinga da Marambaia)—Gunnery exercises.—Enclosed by a line joining the following:

- a. 23°50.0'S, 43°16.7'W.
- b. 23°50.0'S, 44°00.0'W.
- c. 24°15.0'S, 44°00.0'W.
- d. 24°15.0'S, 43°16.7'W.

(Anchorage and fishing are prohibited.)

20. **Area E-5** (S of Restinga da Marambaia)—Gunnery exercises.—Enclosed by a line joining the following:

- a. 23°25.0'S, 44°30.0'W.
- b. 23°25.0'S, 44°00.0'W.
- c. 24°15.0'S, 44°00.0'W.
- d. 24°15.0'S, 44°30.0'W.

21. **Area F-1** (SW of Ilha de Sao Sebastiao)—Gunnery exercises.—Enclosed by a line joining the following:

- a. 23°25.0'S, 45°08.7'W.
- b. 23°25.0'S, 45°04.3'W.
- c. 24°15.0'S, 45°04.3'W.
- d. 24°15.0'S, 45°34.5'W.
- e. 23°45.3'S, 45°34.5'W.

22. **Area F-2** (Approaches to Ilha de Sao Sebastiao)—Gunnery exercises.—Enclosed by a line joining the following:

- a. 23°25.0'S, 45°04.3'W.
- b. 23°25.0'S, 44°30.0'W.
- c. 24°15.0'S, 44°30.0'W.
- d. 24°15.0'S, 45°04.3'W.

23. **Area R-1** (S of Ilha Rasa)—Gunnery exercises.—Enclosed by a line joining the following:

- a. 23°50.0'S, 43°16.7'W.
- b. 23°50.0'S, 42°45.1'W.
- c. 24°15.0'S, 42°45.1'W.
- d. 24°15.0'S, 43°16.7'W.

24. **Area R-2** (S of Ilha Rasa)—Gunnery exercises.—Enclosed by a line joining the following:

- a. 24°15.0'S, 43°16.7'W.
- b. 24°15.0'S, 42°45.1'W.
- c. 24°45.0'S, 42°45.1'W.
- d. 24°45.0'S, 43°16.7'W.

25. **Area S-1** (W of Ilha Rasa)—Gunnery exercises.—Enclosed by a line joining the following:

- a. 24°15.0'S, 44°00.0'W.
- b. 24°15.0'S, 43°16.7'W.
- c. 24°45.0'S, 43°16.7'W.
- d. 24°45.0'S, 44°00.0'W.

26. **Area S-2** (Approaches to Ilha de Sao Sebastiao)—Gunnery exercises.—Enclosed by a line joining the following:

- a. 24°15.0'S, 45°04.3'W.
- b. 24°15.0'S, 44°00.0'W.
- c. 24°45.0'S, 44°00.0'W.
- d. 24°45.0'S, 45°04.3'W.

The following restricted areas are aerial spaces for firing practices and rocket launching, whose limits cover maritime areas:

1. **Aquiraz Area.**—A circular area with a radius of 2.7 miles centered at 03°55'00"S, 38°20'00"W, used for gunnery exercises.

The area comes into operation once the NOTAM (Notice to Airmen) is promulgated.

2. **Jangada Area.**—A permanent area enclosed by a line joining positions a, b, c, d, and e, having positions c and d joined by an arc of 10 miles radius centered in position f.

- a. 03°03'00"S, 38°22'00"W.
- b. 03°14'00"S, 37°54'00"W.
- c. 03°36'00"S, 38°21'00"W.
- d. 03°38'00"S, 38°37'00"W.
- e. 03°37'00"S, 38°40'00"W.
- f. 03°43'00"S, 38°28'00"W.

3. **Barreira Area.**—A permanent area for missile launching enclosed by a line joining the following:

- a. 05°54'00"S, 35°11'00"W.
- b. 05°56'00"S, 35°11'00"W.
- c. 05°47'00"S, 34°56'18"W.

d. 06°03'54"S, 34°57'12"W.

4. **Satelite Area.**—An area for rocket launchings enclosed by a line joining the following:

- 04°59'18"S, 34°31'36"W.
- 05°28'18"S, 34°09'42"W.
- 05°38'48"S, 35°02'30"W.
- 05°54'00"S, 35°11'00"W.
- 05°56'00"S, 35°11'00"W.
- 06°23'36"S, 34°19'54"W.

(The area comes into operation once the NOTAM is promulgated.)

5. **Pirangi Area.**—An area for firing exercises enclosed by a line joining positions a, b, c, and d, having as an inner limit an arc of 24 miles radius and as an outer limit an arc of 32 miles radius, both centered on position e.

- 06°03'54"S, 34°52'42"W.
- 05°49'30"S, 34°51'18"W.
- 05°47'48"S, 34°43'30"W.
- 06°07'00"S, 34°45'18"W.
- 05°54'30"S, 35°14'54"W.

(The area comes into operation once the NOTAM is promulgated.)

6. **Touros Area.**—An area for firing exercises enclosed by a line joining the following:

- 05°15'00"S, 34°45'00"W.
- 05°07'00"S, 34°38'00"W.
- 04°51'00"S, 34°57'00"W.
- 05°00'00"S, 35°03'00"W.

(The area comes into operation once the NOTAM is promulgated.)

7. **Marte Area.**—An area for gunnery exercises enclosed by a line joining the following:

- 05°26'00"S, 35°05'00"W.
- 05°18'00"S, 34°58'00"W.
- 05°01'00"S, 35°06'00"W.
- 05°01'00"S, 35°18'00"W.

(The area comes into operation once the NOTAM is promulgated.)

8. **Restinga Area.**—A circular area for firing exercises, permanent in nature, with a radius of 5.5 miles centered at position a, limited by a straight line joining positions b and c.

- 23°04'00"S, 43°52'00"W.
- 23°04'00"S, 43°47'20"W.
- 23°10'00"S, 43°52'00"W.

9. **Marambaia Area.**—An area for firing exercises enclosed by a line joining the following:

- 23°02'00"S, 43°51'00"W.
- 23°05'00"S, 43°51'00"W.
- 23°02'00"S, 43°35'00"W.
- 23°04'00"S, 43°35'00"W.

(This is a permanent area under visual meteorological conditions and may come into operation once the NOTAM is promulgated.)

10. **Atlantico Area.**—An exercise area enclosed by a line joining the following:

- 23°02'00"S, 43°36'00"W.
- 23°03'00"S, 43°35'00"W.
- 23°37'00"S, 44°07'00"W.
- 23°20'00"S, 44°22'00"W.

(The area comes into operation once the NOTAM is promulgated.)

11. **Moreia Area.**—An area for firing exercises enclosed by a line joining the following:

- 23°45'00"S, 42°30'00"W.
- 23°45'00"S, 43°10'00"W.
- 24°20'00"S, 43°10'00"W.
- 24°20'00"S, 42°30'00"W.

(The area comes into operation once the NOTAM is promulgated.)

12. **Campos Novos Area.**—A circular area with a radius of 1.1 miles centered at 22°42'30"S, 42°00'00"W, used for firing exercises. The area comes into operation once the NOTAM is promulgated.

13. **Oceano Area.**—A permanent area for military aircraft and firing practices enclosed by a line joining the following:

- 23°27'00"S, 43°52'00"W.
- 23°30'00"S, 43°50'00"W.
- 24°08'00"S, 44°35'00"W.
- 23°45'00"S, 44°44'00"W.

14. **Pinhal Area.**—An area bound by true bearings of 108° and 123° of Salgado Filho radiobeacon (Porto Alegre), forming a sector whose internal limit is an arc with a radius of 60 miles and whose outer limit is an arc with a radius of 85 miles, both centered at 29°59'25"S, 51°09'48"W.

Government



Flag of Brazil

Brazil, a former Portuguese colony, was controlled by the military since a coup in 1964. A civilian and republican government was restored in 1985. A new constitution adopted in 1988 provides for an elected President and a Congress. The Congress consists of an 81-member Senate and a 513-member Chamber of Deputies.

The country is divided into 26 states and one federal district, which are subdivided into 5,507 municipalities. The framework of the states and local governments closely parallels that of the federal government.

The legal system is based on Roman codes.

The capital is Brasilia.

Holidays

The following holidays are observed:

New Year's Day	January 1
Carnival (3 days, up to and including Ash Wednesday)	Varies
Good Friday	Varies
Martyrdom of Tiradentes	April 21
Labor Day	May 1
Corpus Christi	Varies
Independence Day	September 7
Nossa Senhora Aparecida	October 12
All Souls' Day	November 2
Proclamation of the Republic	November 15
Christmas Day	December 25

In addition, numerous local holidays (religious and traditional) are observed at the various ports.

Industries

The main industries are agriculture, livestock raising, and forestry.

Other industries include oil and natural gas production, textiles, motor vehicles, rubber, resins, chemicals, fishing, wood products, and food processing.

Minerals mined include quartz crystal, industrial diamonds, chrome ore, mica, zirconium, beryllium, graphite, titanium, magnesite, thorium, manganese, tungsten, lead, asbestos, bauxite, barytes, apatite, tin, silver, gold, and coal.

Crops include coffee, cotton, cocoa, sugarcane, maize, wheat, oranges, bananas, tobacco, rice, castorbeans, jute, potatoes, cannabis, cassava, sisal, and soya.

Languages

The official language is Portuguese. Spanish, English, and French are also used.

Pilotage

Pilotage is compulsory for foreign vessels of any gross tonnage and for all Brazilian vessels over 2,000 grt carrying oil, gas, or dangerous cargo.

Regulations

Vessels must fly the Brazilian flag at the foremast in Brazilian waters from 0800 to sunset daily. The customs flag, blue with a white star, must be flown 24 hours after clearance is granted.

In order for forts, patrol craft, and lookout posts to establish the identity of ships in the approaches to ports, vessels entering or leaving must display their ensign when within 3 miles of the entrance to a port or anchorage and, by day, also display their name (call sign) in flags of the International Code of Signals.

Vessels navigating within 200 miles of the Brazilian coast should maintain a continuous listening watch on VHF channel 16.

Search and Rescue

Brazil has signed the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea and the International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue (SAR). Therefore, Brazil is required to utilize all available means to help any merchant ship in distress within its own SAR maritime area of responsibility.

To achieve this goal, Brazil uses SISTRAM, an electronic information system for maritime traffic. This system tracks all merchant vessels engaged in ocean, coastal, and inland navigation within the Brazilian SAR area.

SISTRAM is compatible with the AMVER system and provides quick identification of nearby vessels which may be capable of assisting ships in distress. In addition, the system can help to render urgent medical assistance.

The greater the number of vessels participating in the program, the greater the effectiveness, the reliability, and the security of the ships themselves. Therefore, all merchant ships are invited to participate in the system. Ships participating in the system add to the safety of life at sea as they can arrive at the scene of a SAR incident before any other means is sent from the shore.

Participation by Brazilian ships is mandatory; however, participation by foreign vessels is voluntary. The participation involves the transmission of standard type messages which are free when sent to COMCONTRAM, a branch of the Brazilian Navy, through the Brazilian Coastal Radio Stations Network, known as RENEC.

Even though participating in SISTRAM by foreign vessels is voluntary, foreign vessels that are still within the Brazilian territorial sea of 12 miles are still required, under penalty of fines, to report the following information:

1. Position.
2. Course.
3. Speed.
4. Port of departure.
5. Port of destination.
6. ETA.

This information can be submitted through SISTRAM, participation in which is free of charge, provided the report is sent through the Brazilian Coastal Radio Stations Network.

Participation in SISTRAM begins when a vessel sends a Type 1 message (Sailing Plan) and ends when the vessel sends a Type 4 message (Final Report).

Any nonparticipating vessel may join SISTRAM at any time by sending a Type 1 message. Such a vessel may leave SIS-

TRAM at any time by sending a Type 4 message. Line X should be completed in the Final Report, including the reason for terminating participation.

SAR Area

The SISTRAM area is bound by a line joining the following positions:

- a. 4°30.5'N, 51°38.2'W.
- b. 8°35.0'N, 48°00.0'W.
- c. 10°00.0'N, 48°00.0'W.
- d. 10°00.0'N, 36°00.0'W.
- e. 7°40.0'N, 35°00.0'W.
- f. 6°22.0'S, 16°00.0'W.
- g. 6°22.0'S, 10°00.0'W.
- h. 34°00.0'S, 10°00.0'W.
- i. 34°00.0'S, 48°27.0'W.
- j. 35°48.0'S, 50°10.0'W.
- k. 34°00.0'S, 53°00.0'W.

Types of Messages

Type 1 (Sailing Plan).—This report provides the basic information required to estimate the ship's position. It can be sent when the ship joins SISTRAM, when departing from a Brazilian port, or when entering the Brazilian SAR area from other ports.

Preferably, the Sailing Plan will be sent as early as possible prior to entering the SAR area or prior to departure from a Brazilian port. In port, it may be sent as a written document.

Type 2 (Position Report).—This report confirms if the ship departed, or if its position is correct per the Sailing Plan. It must be sent within the first 24 hours after departing from a Brazilian port.

Position Reports can be sent whenever the ship is in heavy weather or under other adverse conditions and at any time interval desired.

Type 3 (Deviation Report).—This report provides information for necessary corrections to the existing Sailing Plan. A deviation report should be sent whenever the ship's position deviates 25 miles or more from the original track, the destination port is changed, or other changes occur which result in changing the Sailing Plan.

Type 4 (Final Report).—The Final Report provides the information which terminates participation in SISTRAM. Accordingly, reports should be sent at least 1 hour before entering the destination port or when exiting from the Brazilian SAR area.

Transmission of Messages

Reports addressed to COMCONTRAM are free of charge and can be sent through the following Brazilian Coast Radio Stations:

1. Juncão (PPJ).
2. Rio (PPR).
3. Olinda (PPO).
4. Belém (PPL).
5. Manaus (PPM).

Alternatively, reports addressed to COMCONTRAM RIO can be sent by radiotelex, number 2136931 (reports sent in this way are chargeable).

For further details, vessels may contact Comando do Controle Naval do Tráfego Marítimo (COMCONTRAM), as follows:

1. Surface mail address:
Edifício Almirante Tamandare - 6 andar
Praça Barão de Ladário, S/N Centro
Rio de Janeiro - RJ - Brazil CEP: 20091-000
2. Telephone: 55-21-3870-6353
3. Facsimile: 55-21-3870-6341
4. Telex: 38 (021) 2136931/2130933
5. E-mail address: controle@cotram.mar.mil.br
6. Web site: <http://www.comcontram.mar.mil.br>

Reporting Format

Each message consists of a selection of items from the message format list. Message items should be separated by a stroke (/), omitted items by a dash between two strokes (/ - /), and the end of the message by a double stroke (//). The system name (SISTRAM), type of message, and date-time group should precede every message. The message format is as follows:

System Name (SISTRAM) / Type of Message (1, 2, 3, or 4) / Date-Time-Month-Year of Transmission//
 A /Call sign/Vessel name/Flag/Type//
 B /Date-time of departure//
 C /Latitude/Longitude//
 E /Current course//
 F /Estimated average speed//
 G /Port of departure/Latitude/Longitude//
 I /Port of destination/Latitude/Longitude//
 K /Port of arrival or exit point/Latitude/Longitude/ETA//
 L /Average speed/Latitude/Longitude/ETA//
 M /Current coastal radio station/Next coastal radio station//
 V /Onboard medical resources//
 X /Amplifying comments (up to 65 characters)//
 Y /Comments//

The following notes apply to the format:

1. **Date-Time.**—All date-time groups start with six (6) digits. The first two (2) digits are the day of the month. The next four (4) digits are hours and minutes using the 24-hour clock. Only Universal Coordinate Time (UTC) (GMT) is to be used. The date-time group (six-digit) must be followed by the capital letter Z. The remainder of the Date-Time group must contain the first three letters of the month and the last two digits of the year.

2. **Type of Vessel.**—Select as appropriate:

- CGO-General cargo
- TKR-Tanker
- BLK-Bulk carrier
- PAS-Passenger
- FSH-Fish
- TUG-Tug
- CTR-Container carrier
- ROL-Roll on/roll off

3. **Latitude/Longitude.**—Latitude is a four-digit group expressed in degrees and minutes and suffixed with "N" for North or "S" for South. Longitude is a five-digit group expressed in degrees and minutes and suffixed with "E" for East or "W" for West.

4. **Route Information.**—The information about the proposed route, in line L, is expressed by three (3) points. When a ship enters the SAR area, show in the first line "L" of the Type 1 message (Sailing Plan) the latitude/longitude of that point and the estimated time of arrival (ETA). In the Type 3 message (Deviation Report), in the first line "L", insert the data about the points where the course changes or of the first point which confirms deviation (if greater than 25 miles) from the planned route.

5. **Onboard Medical Resources.**—Select as appropriate:

- MD-Physician
- PA-Physician's assistant or Health Supervisor
- NURSE-Nurse
- NONE-None

6. **Optional Data Items.**—These optional data items are useful but are not required. Line E contains the current course as a three-digit group. Line F contains the estimated average speed for the entire passage expressed in knots and tenths of a knot.

7. **Lines X and Y (Reference data items).**—Optional information such as reference data for SISTRAM is entered on line X. Examples include date-time estimates for the next transmission, type of cargo, or INMARSAT number. Line Y can be used for any other type of communication at the discretion of the merchant vessel.

8. **Course Deviation Data Items.**—This is used to specify changes to the Type 1 message (Sailing Plan). An example is shown below:

I/Salvador/1258S/03831W/051800Z//

In this case, the destination port was changed to Salvador.

Messages

Type 1 (Sailing Plan) consists of items (in order of transmission) A/B/G/I/L/V/M/X/Y.

Type 2 (Position Report) consists of items (in order of transmission) A/B/C/E/F/M/X/Y.

Type 3 (Deviation Report) consists of items (in order of transmission) A/I/L/M/X/Y.

Type 4 (Final Report) consists of items (in order of transmission) A/K/X/Y.

Submarine Operating Areas

Submarines of the Brazilian Navy when engaged in submerged exercises, may, or may not be accompanied by escorting warships. If accompanied, an escorting vessel will display the signal "NE2" from the International Code of Signals, meaning that one or more submarines are exercising in the vicinity.

All other vessels, military and commercial, not taking part in the exercises shall clear the area.

When vessels sight one or two orange buoys on the surface showing flashing or fixed white lights of low intensity, they should investigate, as these buoys could belong to a submarine in distress or in need of help. Sometimes the buoys are unlighted.

Brazilian Tupi class submarines have a marking/transmitting buoy moored to them. The buoy is orange, 86cm in diameter, and 2.47m high, with gray vertical bands, and a white light that flashes 33 times per second. The buoy has reflectors

and a plate with a number and the instructions "Avisar A Autorodade Naval Competente Afundado/Finder Inform Navy Coast Guard Or Police Do Not Secure To Or Touch" inscribed in Portuguese and English. The buoy transmitter operates on 8364kHz and 243MHz for up to 72 hours.

The signal, transmitted in morse, is silence for 120 seconds; the serial number of submarine repeated three times in 30 seconds; SOS repeated six times in 27 seconds; SUBSUNK repeated three times in 36 seconds; and a goniometric signal for 30 seconds. The entire cycle is then repeated.

In addition to the marking/transmitting buoys, a submarine in distress may signal with air or oil bubbles. If vessels sight any of these buoys or receives any of the radio signals mentioned above, they should report this information immediately to the nearest Brazilian Naval vessel or to the first authority with which it can establish contact. Under no circumstances should vessels or boats moor to any of these buoys.

Submarines operating within Brazilian territorial waters and navigating on the surface, may exhibit, in addition to the conventional lights prescribed by the International Rules, an all-round intermittent yellow (amber) light with 90 flashes per minute. If necessary, they may exhibit only the intermittent light.

The following exercise areas, promulgated by local Radio Navigational Warnings, are used by submarines of the Brazilian Navy:

1. **Area A-1** (SSE of Ilha Rasa)—Enclosed by a line joining the following:

- a. 23°13'30"S, 43°01'30"W.
- b. 23°20'00"S, 42°54'00"W.
- c. 23°27'12"S, 43°01'30"W.
- d. 23°20'00"S, 43°09'12"W.

2. **Area A-2** (S of Ilha Rasa)—Enclosed by a line joining the following:

- a. 23°06'06"S, 43°09'12"W.
- b. 23°13'30"S, 43°01'30"W.
- c. 23°20'00"S, 43°09'12"W.
- d. 23°13'30"S, 43°16'42"W.

3. **Area A-3** (SE of Ilha Rasa)—Enclosed by a line joining the following:

- a. 23°06'06"S, 42°54'00"W.
- b. 23°13'30"S, 42°46'30"W.
- c. 23°20'00"S, 42°54'00"W.
- d. 23°13'30"S, 43°01'30"W.

4. **Area A-4** (S of Ilha Rasa)—Enclosed by a line joining the following:

- a. 23°20'00"S, 43°09'12"W.
- b. 23°27'12"S, 43°01'30"W.
- c. 23°34'18"S, 43°09'12"W.
- d. 23°27'12"S, 43°16'42"W.

5. **Area A-5** (SSE of Ilha Rasa)—Enclosed by a line joining the following:

- a. 23°20'00"S, 42°54'00"W.
- b. 23°27'12"S, 42°46'30"W.
- c. 23°34'18"S, 42°54'00"W.
- d. 23°27'12"S, 43°01'30"W.

Time Zone

Brazil is covered by multiple Time Zones, as follows:

1. Eastern states (except No. 2 below)—The Time Zone description is PAPA (+3). Daylight Savings Time (OSCAR (+2)) is maintained from the middle of October through the middle of February of the following year; the exact changeover dates should be obtained from local authorities.

2. Northeastern states and East Para—The Time Zone description is PAPA (+3). Daylight Savings Time is not observed.

3. Western states (except No. 4 below)—The Time Zone description is QUEBEC (+4). Daylight Savings Time (PAPA (+3)) is maintained from the middle of October through the middle of February of the following year; the exact changeover dates should be obtained from local authorities.

4. Rodonia, West Para, Amazonas, and Roraima—The Time Zone description is QUEBEC (+4). Daylight Savings Time is not observed.

5. Acre and Tabatinga City—The Time Zone description is ROMEO (+5). Daylight Savings Time is not observed.

World Time Zone Chart

<http://www.odci.gov/cia/publications/factbook/ref/pdf/802801.pdf>

U.S. Embassy

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U. S. Embassy Brazil Home Page

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